

KANSAS CROPS.

July Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture—Damage to the Corn Crop.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—Following is the crop report for August of the State Board of Agriculture:

Reports now in from about 500 correspondents of this board representing every county in the State clearly indicate that the condition of all growing crops throughout every portion of the State has been very seriously injured during the month of July. The severe drought, intense heat and occasional hot winds prevailing throughout the State generally have been the cause of this falling off of the crop prospects.

Corn—Corn which during July passed through the most critical stage of its growth, being the period of its fertilization and ear formation, has been the most severe sufferer. Its condition, which one month ago was reported at 90 per cent. of an average condition, is now reported at 33 per cent. This devastation of crops is not confined to any one section of the State, but is found to exist in every portion, varying only in degree. That portion of the State, however, embraced between the 97th and 100th meridians has, according to our reports, suffered most seriously. Yet some counties east of the 97th—Gray and Riley—report practically a failure of this crop. Ten others report the condition from 25 to 50 per cent., while twenty-five counties embraced within a belt in Eastern Kansas with Marshall, Nemaha, Brown and Doniphan on the north and Chautauqua, Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee on the south, report condition from 50 to 80 per cent. West of the one hundredth meridian eight counties—Morton, Stanton, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Wallace, Thomas and Cheyenne—also report the condition of corn from 50 to 80 per cent. The corn area of these counties, however, is comparatively very small. While rains throughout August may benefit to some extent the late corn, yet the crop generally is too far advanced to be materially helped by future rains, and it is safe to say that the crop this year will not exceed one-third of a full average crop, or about 75,000,000 bushels.

Wheat—As threshing progresses wheat is found in many instances to yield better than expected, and the quality is also found to be excellent. Yields of from thirty to forty bushels per acre are reported testing from sixty-two to sixty-five pounds per bushel. In many western counties, however, the yield is low and the average product per acre for the State will probably not much exceed that reported one month ago, or an aggregate wheat product for the State of about 23,000,000 bushels.

Flax—Flax area has been increased considerably in the State this year, and the crop is very good, yielding from ten to twelve bushels per acre.

Oats—Oats, although short, is a better crop than was expected. The yield is good, ranging in some counties from forty to seventy bushels per acre, and that, too, of a superior quality.

Summary—Corn compared with full average condition, 33; barley compared with full average condition, 60; flax compared with full average condition, 84; broom corn compared with full average condition, 57; sorghum compared with full average condition, 63; millet compared with full average condition, 50; tame grasses compared with full average condition, 58; potatoes compared with full average condition, 40; prairie grass compared with full average condition, 55.

Fruit—Apples, prospects of an average crop, 53; peaches, prospects of an average crop, 41; grapes, prospects of an average crop, 64.

Rainfall and Chinch Bugs—July, 1890, goes upon record as a month of extraordinary drought and remarkably high temperature, unsurpassed in the last twenty years and being preceded by a dry, hot June, the effect was to seriously damage all crops not matured on July 1. Rains fell during the month in different portions of the State, but they were usually light and of a local character. In no case have they followed any regular lines or belts of territory, and therefore no county in the State has wholly escaped the damaging effects of the drought. Chinch bugs are reported in many counties, but not in large numbers, and in no case is damage worthy of note reported as being done.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The Conference Report on the Original Package Bill Accepted by the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The conference report on the Original Package bill was adopted in the House yesterday by a vote of 120 to 93.

Only four Democrats voted for the bill—Fithian of Illinois, Crisp of Georgia, Herbert of Alabama and Lewis of Mississippi. Nine Republicans broke loose from the leaders on their side and recorded their votes in the negative. They were Leilbach and Beckwith of New Jersey, Burton of Ohio, Stockbridge of Maryland, Frank and Kinsey of Missouri, Bayne, of Pennsylvania, Adams of Illinois and Van Shaick of Wisconsin.

Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, the millionaire Congressman, who when arriving here and being introduced to Senator Sherman, asked him what State he was from, dodged the vote. He slipped into the cloak room and did not come out until the fight was over.

As the House has adopted the Senate bill the measure will not be debated in the upper branch of Congress and the result of the conference will be simply announced and the bill sent to the President to-day for his signature.

A GREAT PARADE.

Imposing Parade of the G. A. R. at Boston—Forty Thousand Men in Line—Prominent Men Present.

Boston, Aug. 13.—This is the day of the big Grand Army of the Republic demonstration. Yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock the sun was entirely obscured by clouds, while a brisk northeast wind held the flags on the buildings straight out from their masts and caused a constant agitation of the streamers and smaller decorations with which the buildings are so profusely covered. The thermometer at the signal office was then 67.

The roar of cannon from the fleet in the harbor announced at 8:30 o'clock that the Dispatch, with Secretary Tracy, Vice-President Morton and General Sherman on board, was coming up the bay, and half an hour later another salute announced her arrival in the harbor. The distinguished gentlemen were escorted to the Hotel Vendome, and subsequently Secretary Tracy and Vice-President Morton took their seats on the Presidential reviewing stand at Copley's square.

President Harrison, who arrived last evening, breakfasted at the Vendome early. Shortly before nine o'clock he received the Governor and State delegation and the party took carriages and rode over a portion of the route of the parade, to view the decorations. After the drive, the President took his place on the reviewing stand and was soon surrounded by many other notable gentlemen. During the carriage ride the President was the recipient of many expressions of good will and respect from the crowds along the way.

THE PARADE.

Boston, Aug. 13.—The grandest parade that Boston ever witnessed was the G. A. R. procession yesterday, in which 40,000 men took part and which was over six hours passing a given point. A continuous blaze of color welcomed the veterans on each side of their route and the never-ceasing strains of music and the great enthusiasm exhibited made the scene one not to be forgotten. The executive and commanding officer was Commander-in-Chief General R. A. Alger. The departments marched in the order of their organization, with the one exception of Massachusetts, which as the department entertaining the visitors was given the extreme left of the line.

The departments in the order in which they paraded, with their commanders, are as follows:

Illinois, W. L. Distin; Wisconsin, B. F. Bryant; Pennsylvania, J. F. Dennison; Ohio, P. H. Dowling; New York, Floyd Clarkson; Connecticut, J. C. Broatch; New Jersey, A. M. Matthews; Maine, J. D. Anderson; California, A. J. Buckles; Rhode Island, B. F. Davis; New Hampshire, Thomas Cogswell; Vermont, Z. M. Mansur; Potomac, M. E. Mell; Virginia, J. N. Smith; Maryland, G. R. Graham; Nebraska, T. S. Clarkson; Michigan, H. M. Duffield; Iowa, M. P. Mills; Indiana, G. R. Stormond; Colorado and Wyoming, D. L. Holden; Kansas, I. F. Collins; Delaware, Samuel Lewis; Minnesota, J. C. Compton; Missouri, L. Rossier; Oregon, J. E. Varney; Kentucky, M. Minton; West Virginia, W. G. Walter; South Dakota, E. T. Langley; Washington and Alaska, M. T. Holmes; Arkansas, A. S. Fowler; New Mexico, A. M. Whitcomb; Utah, Henry Page; Tennessee, C. F. Mullen; Louisiana and Mississippi, G. T. Hodges; Florida, F. S. Goodrich; Texas, A. K. Taylor; Montana, E. F. Ferris; Idaho, W. T. Riley; Arizona, G. F. Coates; Georgia, D. D. Porter; Alabama, W. H. Hunter; North Dakota, G. P. Winshtp; Indian Territory and Oklahoma, —; Massachusetts, G. H. Inness.

Scattered throughout the line were a multitude of men of National reputation.

At the reviewing stand in Copley square were seated all the dignitaries, the President and Vice-President of the United States, Secretaries Tracy, Proctor, Noble and Rusk, General Sherman, Admiral Gherardi and staff, Governor Brackett and staff, Lieutenant Governor Burleigh and staff of Maine, the Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and other Governors, Governor Brackett's council, heads of the State departments, Senators Hoar and Dawes, the commandants of the Charlestown navy yard and of Fort Warren, Collector Beard, Naval Officer Currier, Postmaster Corse, Mrs. Bogan and Mrs. Whittenmyers, of the Woman's Relief Corps.

REPARATION MADE.

The Salvador Government Makes Ample Apology For Recent Occurrences.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Late Friday afternoon the State Department received from Minister Mizner a telegram from La Libertad saying that during a battle in the city of San Salvador the forces of the Provisional Government seized the consulate in that city, hauled down the flag and damaged property. The department the same day instructed Mr. Mizner by telegraph to demand full reparation of Salvador, the reinstatement of and protection of the Consul and to see that all rights of the United States and its citizens were observed.

Last night the department received word from Mr. Mizner informing it that the Provisional Government of Salvador had hoisted our flag over the United States consulate the day before, at the same time saluting it with twenty-one guns, and that the Consul had been reinstated in office and the rights of the United States and its citizens were guaranteed.

A LAKE OF FIRE.

Natural Gas Explosion Causes Consternation in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—Late editions of the evening papers contained bare announcements of a wonderful and startling spontaneous explosion of natural gas not far from Waldron, Shelby County, Ind., about seventy-five miles from this city, almost on the line of the Big Four road. From passengers on incoming trains fuller details were received.

The scene of the upheaval is near the mouth of Coins creek, twelve miles from Shelbyville. About nine o'clock a tremendous explosion, rocking the entire country for miles around, frightened the people greatly. As they approached the spot from whence the noise of the explosion came a wonderful sight greeted them. Acre after acre of ground had been torn up to an unknown depth. From a thousand points huge shafts of flame reared their crests into the air. At times it appeared as if a fiery lake had settled down upon the earth, and as the wind blew across it the appearance was that of a great field of grain swayed by the moving atmosphere. Strangest of all, from the center of the stream of flames, thirty feet high, came a geyser, sputtering and hissing through, throwing the spray in glittering showers, fifty feet each way. The peculiar odor that pervades all natural gas sections was overpoweringly strong, as if a vast quantity of gas were in the air.

After the first astonishment was over people began to look about for damages done. It was found that gigantic cracks like great wrinkles seamed the earth for hundreds of feet in some directions. Stones were found scorching hot two miles away, and as the wind occasionally parted the flames it was seen that the earth was scooped to a depth of fifty feet over an acre in extent. Ogden's grave yard, an abandoned church yard, was shaken and graves cracked open. It is claimed that the bones in one or two were exposed. Natural gas was never suspected in that vicinity, and how it caught fire is a mystery. There is the greatest excitement, and the entire population for miles around is on the spot. It is not even guessed how the flames can be extinguished.

Indiana has a veritable lake of fire, lighting up the country for miles, something no other spot on earth can boast.

A dispatch from Greensburg, Ind., says the light of the burning gas can be seen from that point and that hundreds are going to the scene. The dust from the annihilated ground came down in showers at many points in the county. Hundreds of people were confident an earthquake had shaken the ground. There is great fear among some quarters of another explosion, but the best opinion is that, having found an outlet, there will be no more explosions. The gas well, twenty-one and one-half miles away, from which Shelbyville and other towns are supplied, shows no signs of a decreased flow, though millions of feet are being consumed in the lake of fire.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 13.—A telephone message from Burney's Station, on the Big Four road, gives an account of a terrible explosion that occurred half way between that place and St. Paul, about eighteen miles west of this city, shaking the earth for miles around.

The theory is that the cause was natural gas, as a number of wells have been sunk in that vicinity. The earth opened for a distance of several hundred feet and about four acres of ground was torn up by the upheaval, which threw up earth, stones and trees several feet.

Around the outer edges the ground sank down a considerable distance. A large volume of fire and flame burst from the fissure and is now blazing up 200 or 300 feet and roaring loud enough to be heard for miles. The center of the crovasse is in a bed of flat rock at the mouth of Coins creek. The water in the stream is repelled by the force of the flames and drawn around over the upheaved ground. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

A COMPLETE FAILURE.

The Great Strike on the New York Central Road a Dismal Failure.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The strike upon the New York Central railroad is practically at an end and the Knights of Labor have suffered the most crushing defeat in their history—at least so it appeared yesterday. They made appeals to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to the Firemen's Brotherhood, to the switchmen's unions on other roads of the Vanderbilt system and to the kindred organizations begging them to come to their support in their fight against the Central, but these appeals have been met with refusal that settled it so far as the New York Central was concerned.

It has become apparent that the occasion was seized by other labor organizations to settle some old scores with the Knights. The revenge is so complete that it promises to amount to a death blow. The squaring of accounts by the Brotherhood of Engineers is the most interesting of all. They have taken ample revenge for the Q strike.

Reports from all along the road indicate that the strike is practically at an end. Passenger trains were running on time between here and at Albany and the delay west of there was unimportant. All trains are now leaving the Grand Central depot exactly on time and the incoming trains are only slightly delayed. Freight traffic has been partially resumed and the blockade of cars is being rapidly raised.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Gathering of the Veteran Hosts at Boston—The President Arrives and Speaks to the Old Soldiers.

Boston, Aug. 12.—As the Baltimore, flying the President's flag, and bearing President Harrison, Secretaries Rusk and Noble and Private Secretary Halford, entered Boston harbor yesterday afternoon she was met by the other vessels of the fleet—the Atlanta, Kearsage, the gunboats Petrel and Yorktown, the dispatch boat Dolphin, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the torpedo boat Cushing—all save the Kearsage and the Cushing firing salutes. The revenue cutter Gallatin, with Governor Brackett, Collector Beard and Mr. and Mrs. McKee on board, escorted her to her anchorage. Mayor Hart and other members of the city government also went down to the harbor to welcome the Chief Magistrate, while Mrs. Noble and other ladies were on board the Vigilant, President Harrison landed about 5:40 p. m., amid the thunder of cannon at Rowe's wharf and was escorted to the Hotel Vendome by the First battalion of cavalry.

When the President entered the large dining room at Parker's he was greeted with applause. Colonel Charles L. Taylor acted as toastmaster and presented President Harrison, who again received an ovation. Rising slowly, President Harrison said:

"I do not count it the least of those fortunate circumstances which have occasionally appeared in my life, that I am able to be here to-night to address you as comrades of the Grand Army of the United States. [Great applause.] It is an association great in its achievement and altogether worthy of perpetuation until the last of the associations have fallen into an honorable grave. It is not my purpose to-night to address you in an extended speech, but only to say that, whether walking with you, many of you, in the private pursuits of life, or holding a place of official responsibility, I can never either forget those who upheld the flag of this Nation in those days when it was in peril. Every thing that was worthy of preservation in our history. Every thing that is glowing and glorious in the future, which we confront, turned upon the issue of that strife in which you were engaged. Will you permit me to wish for each of you a life full of all sweetness, and that each of you may preserve undimmed the love for the flag which called you from your homes to stand under its folds amid the shock of battle and amid dying men. I believe there are indications to-day in this country of a revived love for the flag. [Applause.] I could wish that no American citizen would look upon it without saluting." [Loud applause.]

Upon concluding his address the President and members of the Cabinet withdrew from the hall.

The great arrival of the day was the Nebraska train of fifteen coaches, bringing Department Commander T. S. Clarkson in the State department headquarters' car. The veterans seemed to breathe easier as they emerged from their cramped quarters, so tired, and the expression: "Been standing most of the way," was heard on all sides.

Interest centered in a thin-visaged veteran surrounded by congratulating comrades, a survivor of four prisons—Andersonville, Libby, Savannah and Millen—Lieutenant A. K. Comston. The report was current among this delegation that 1,000 veterans from Western districts were obliged to turn back at Chicago for lack of accommodations.

The busiest place in town was the headquarters of the bureau of information, in charge of the Sons of Veterans. It was the estimated opinion that 10,000 people bombarded this bureau with a fire of questions between seven and eleven a. m. The branch bureaus throughout the city were equally busy.

Quackenbush post, of Michigan, 250 men, with the Fourth regiment band, of Detroit, arrived at 10:30.

General Alger's wife and her two daughters, and Mrs. John A. Logan and daughter are the guests of the wife of General Cogswell, of Salem.

At 12:35 a train of eleven coaches rolled into the Fitchburg depot bearing Aurora Post 32, of Illinois, and the original Decatur post G. A. R., organized in 1860, 400 men in all. There was a crowd on hand to see Mrs. Logan, but she was in the second section, which arrived at two p. m. After graciously greeting her friends she was escorted to a carriage by Past Department Commander Billings, of Massachusetts, and driven to the Vendome. Mrs. Logan was escorted by U. S. Grant post, 300 veterans and 200 ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, of Chicago.

General Ransom post, of St. Louis, reached Gloucester on the steamer City of Gloucester at noon and were met by Colonel Allen post and escorted to the city hall where they were received by the city government. They will come to Boston this afternoon.

The steamer City of Portland, from Portland, brought Thatcher post, 111, seventy-five men and numerous stray delegates including several comrades from George H. Thomas Post, of Chicago, who were on the train on which the Pullman car was burned at Acton, Canada. The main body of the post, over 600 men, is due this afternoon. Post 21, of Pittsburgh, struck Boston last night. Their quarters, an apartment house on Columbus avenue, were found inadequate and the occupants of numerous private houses in the vicinity were aroused and brought to take in the weary veterans. Finally resting places were found for all.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Governor Hill, of New York, Says It Is Not the Part of State Troops to Operate Railroads.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—In reply to a dispatch sent by Vice-President Webb to Governor Hill, asking that State troops be sent to Syracuse to overawe the New York Central strikers, he received the following reply from Colonel Judson, military secretary to the Governor: "Your dispatch to Governor Hill to hand. He directs me to say that he has sent General Farnsworth to investigate the situation and report on it. It is desirable that official information shall be obtained before overt action is taken. You may rest assured that the State authorities will act promptly and vigorously in protecting property and preventing violence. The functions of the military forces should not, however, be misunderstood. It is not their business to operate the railroad nor to interfere on behalf of either party to a labor controversy, but only when invoked to aid the local civil authorities in suppressing violence and protecting property. They are not expected to do more police duty and not to discharge those functions which more properly belong to a posse comitatus. The powers of the civil authorities should be fully applied before recourse should be had to military forces. The Governor desires that you keep him fully advised as to any future occurrences."

AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Adjutant-General Porter, when asked regarding the movement of the State troops in connection with the strike, said: "Up to this hour there has not been a dollar's worth of property destroyed or a single act of violence committed. As a whole, the strikers are behaving admirably and are in good temper. The company has now peaceably resumed possession of its property and its trains are running through without molestation. It is doubtful whether troops will be now needed. The State authorities are prepared for any emergency and will act vigorously and promptly, without fear or hesitation, whenever such action is really necessary, but they will only use force as a last extremity and then only for the protection of property and the prevention of violence. The strikers profess a desire to avoid violence and we shall believe them to be sincere until we have evidence to the contrary."

No attempt will be made to move freight out of the East Albany yards until additional Pinkerton men arrive in such numbers as will allow them to picket the yards around its many miles of boundary. Carpenters employed by the Central were yesterday engaged in erecting 300 bunks in the West Albany paint shop for the accommodation of these men.

HAWAIIAN TRADE.

Booming at Present, But Endangered By Free Sugar in the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the Washington Evening Star, who recently returned from a visit to the Sandwich islands, speaking of the reciprocity question said: "The Sandwich islands now buy \$5,483,000 of the products of our farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, etc., growing from \$1,505,000 before the treaty, an increase of nearly 400 per cent. the short time the treaty has been in operation. The United States now sells the islands 79 per cent. of their whole imports and does over 80 per cent. of their entire carrying trade. These are flush times in the islands. The reciprocity treaty has set all the wheels of business in motion and put a great deal of money in circulation. But it has worked equally well for the United States. The Hawaiians are not money hoarders and the money they have acquired by the business brought about by the reciprocity treaty has been expended by the United States in the purchase of the necessities, conveniences and luxuries of life. At the same time it has developed our ocean-carrying trade, which had almost become a lost industry to the large extent shown above. The big freight list of one of our vessels plying between San Francisco and Honolulu presents a curious illustration of the infinite variety of our products in all the wide range from the elegances of life that are now purchased by the Hawaiians under the reciprocity treaty, and it may be added that our Pacific States are profiting so greatly by this trade that should any detriment come to it through the passage of a non-reciprocity free sugar act, the party responsible for that legislation will be likely to hear from the Pacific slope to its disadvantage at the next election. At least I infer that such would be the result from some rather emphatic remarks made by prominent California business men now visiting the islands."

Cardinal Newman Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Cardinal Newman is dead. The Cardinal became ill on Saturday, when he had a severe chill. He passed into a comatose condition on Sunday and remained unconscious until he died.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Henry Newman was born in London February 21, 1801. The son of a banker, he was educated at Ealing school. He was of a marked religious nature, and first accepted the Methodist views, but after graduating at Trinity College, Oxford, he came in contact with Archbishop Whately and changed his belief. He was a strong writer and his articles attracted wide attention. In 1843 he lost faith in the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome. After the accession of Leo XIII. to the Papacy Dr. Newman was raised to the dignity of Cardinal-Deacon, May 12, 1878.